

HISTORICAL ADDRESS,

DELIVERED TO

THE LIBERTY INDEPENDENT TROOP,

UPON ITS ANNIVERSARY,

FEBRUARY 22, 1856.

~~~~~  
BY REV. CHARLES C. JONES.  
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PRINTED BY THE TROOP.

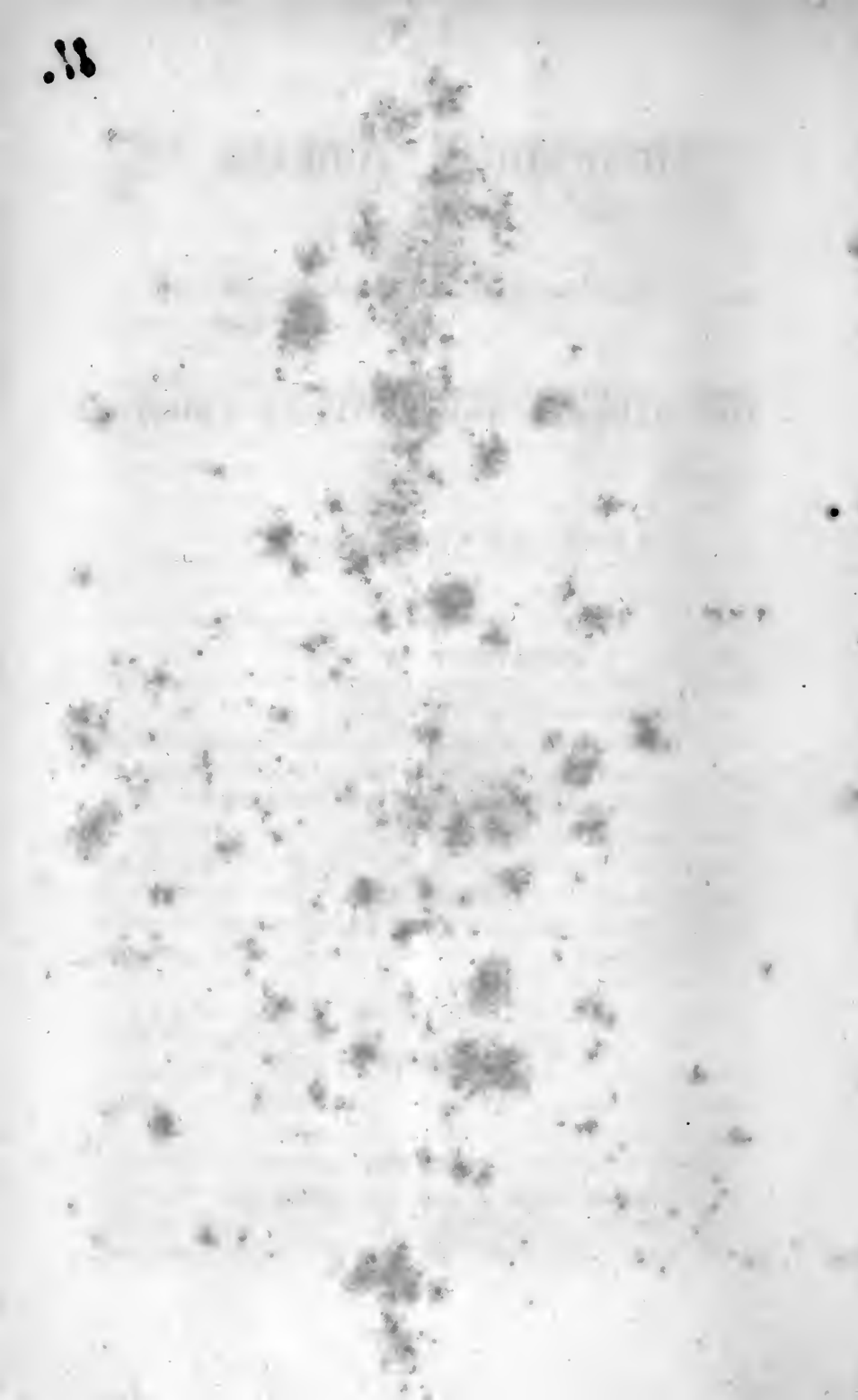


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RESOLUTION from the Minutes of the Liberty Independent Troop:

PARADE GROUND, LIBERTY COUNTY, }
February 22d, 1856. }

Resolved, That the thanks of the Liberty Independent Troop be given to Dr. C. C. Jones, for his Historical Address, and that a committee be appointed to solicit a copy to be placed in the archives of the corps, and also for publication.

COUNCIL ROOM LIBERTY INDEPENDENT TROOP, }
February 25th, 1856. }

DR. C. C. JONES,
Monte Video.

HONORED SIR:—The pleasant duty devolves on us to carry into effect the above Resolution. We express the unanimous sentiment of our Corps, when we inform you that your Address afforded unfeigned pleasure, and sincere are the thanks we return to you for the gratification experienced.

With warm wishes for your continued welfare, we remain

Most Respectfully,

Your Fellow-citizens,

SERGEANT WM. C. HANDLEY, }
" W. AUGUSTUS FLEMING, } *Committee.*
PRIVATE GEORGE T. DUNHAM. }

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HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE LIBERTY INDEPENDENT TROOP,
MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I am aware that I occupy, on the present occasion, an unusual and delicate position—unusual, for I have never before known a Minister of the Gospel of Peace to be invited by a military company to deliver its anniversary address; and delicate, since it may be difficult for me to discharge the duty in perfect consistency with my office—an office which you all hold in the highest veneration, and which we, who are invested with it, are bound at all times to magnify, “giving no offence in anything, that our Ministry be not blamed.”

Influenced, however, by a desire to promote the prosperity of your corps, and to interest our citizens more generally and heartily in it, and by other considerations which you will comprehend as we proceed, I have accepted your invitation, so kindly and respectfully tendered. And I have done so the more readily, because it is my impression that our community does not adequately appreciate the necessity of the existence of a corps of cavalry in its bosom; and having always been a friend to the corps, I would bear my testimony, in a public manner, in its favor, and render to it that honor which it merits, not only for its age, but also for its real importance and the services which it has rendered and continues to render. It is the cherished corps of the community and the inheritance of our

fathers. And from the annual addresses and from the orations delivered before this Troop, more than from any other public source, our youth have caught the inspiration of that patriotism which glowed in the bosom of the immortal Washington—whose birth-day we now honor—and in the bosoms of his associates on the field of battle and in the halls of legislation—a patriotism which wrought out, under the guiding and acknowledged hand of Divine Providence, in agony, in tears and in blood, the Independence, the Constitution, and the establishment among the nations of the earth of these United States of America. This has been incidental, but worthy service done by the Troop, and a service which it may well perform in time to come; while it continues to fulfil the special and important objects for which it was originally organized. In fixing your anniversary, you have done well in choosing for it the birth-day of Washington.

I beg leave to give this Address a *historical* turn, and thus to rescue from forgetfulness and loss, some information touching the early use of cavalry in our county, and the organization and history of your Troop, which may not only prove interesting, but worthy of preservation. This history, also, will show the general prosperity and good conduct of the Troop, the necessity of its existence, and the duty of our citizens and of its members to maintain it. Nor shall we withhold our sincere gratitude to the Author of all good, for His special mercies towards you as a military company, since the day of your organization to the present time.

Let me, then, direct your attention to the *early use of Cavalry in this county*.

General Oglethorpe commenced the settlement of the colony of Georgia, and laid the foundations of the city of Savannah, in February, 1733. In 1735 a settlement was made on the left bank of the Alatamaha by Scotch Emigrants, a little below the present site of the town of Darien, and the town was called "New Inverness," and the District "Darien."

The Islands and the seaboard between the Savannah and the Alatomaha Rivers, were gradually but thinly settled between 1735 and 1751. In 1736, General Oglethorpe "ordered Mr. Walter Augustine and Mr. Tolme to survey the country from the Savannah to the Alatomaha, to know where a road might be conveniently made, and appointed Capt. Hugh Mackay, with ten Rangers, to escort them. Tomo Chichi furnished Indian guides."

That portion of country lying between the waters of the Sunbury and North Newport Rivers, was precisely *midway* between the extreme points north and south of the colony, Savannah and Darien, and on that account was called "*the Midway District*"—the very district which we now inhabit, and which was in 1758 included in the Parish of St. John's, and, after the Revolution, in the county of Liberty.

The first Colonial Assembly was held in the city of Savannah in 1751, consisting of sixteen members, who represented eleven districts; and Mr. Audley Maxwell, then residing on the head waters of the Sunbury River, was the representative of the "*Midway District*."

The inhabitants of Dorchester and Beech Hill, S. C., were not the original settlers of this district. They moved into this district between 1752 and 1759, to the number of thirty-five or forty families; a few families came after 1759. About this time, and for many years after, there were families from other parts of South Carolina and emigrants from the old counties, who settled in this district also, and formed a part of the community. May 19, 1755, the inhabitants of the Midway District had their first muster, when the Militia Law was read at the head of the company.

In September, 1756, the settlement was somewhat in alarm, fearing an Indian war, which happily passed off in the following month.

In 1757, there was some alarm on account of the French on the coast; and in 1760, another alarm about the Indians. But the inhabitants were engaged in no war whatever, until the war of the Revolution. In that struggle

the inhabitants of St. John's Parish sent on Dr. Lyman Hall to the Congress in Philadelphia, (1776) to declare for liberty before the Colony had acted.

The Declaration of Independence was July 4, 1776.

In November, 1778, the settlement was invaded and broken up by the British under Col. Prevost. Most of the inhabitants removed with their families into South Carolina.

When the settlement was threatened, the inhabitants put themselves in the best state of defence. An Infantry Company was formed and also a *Horse Company, the first Cavalry ever raised in the district.*

This company was under the command of Col. John Baker.

Prevost dispersed the Troops at "The Bridge," now Riceboro; and again at Midway, where General Scriven was killed, and took possession of the county. Then followed the bloody skirmishes and battles between the Whigs and Tories, to the end of the war.

The Whig troops were chiefly mounted militia—horse companies—for celerity of movement and to match the Tories who were almost always mounted.

These companies were commanded at different times by different officers, and sometimes they united in special enterprises. The names which figure most, in history and tradition, in this partizan warfare, are Colonels Baker, Cooper and Andrew Maybank, and Major Charles West. These officers fought sometimes in connection with the regular militia of the colony, and sometimes alone. In 1779 there were a great many skirmishes and battles between small forces on either side, and the victory was mainly with the patriots.

The private soldier who distinguished himself above all others was Robert Sallette. Daniel Stewart (afterwards General) and James Nephew and others, distinguished themselves as privates.

The Independence of the Thirteen United States was established by the Treaty of peace in 1783. The inhabi-

taunts returned to their old homes. In 1787, the Creek Indians became troublesome to the people and invaded the settlements. October 24, 1787, a man was scalped within eighteen miles of Sunbury.

January 9, 1788, two men, Rogers and Queeling, and a lad named Bennet, were killed by a party of thirteen or fourteen Indians within the Midway settlement, twelve miles from the Ogeechee River. March 6, 1788, five men detailed from Capt. Sterling's company, Green, Harvey, King, Waggoner and Corker, pursued and attacked a party of twelve Indians on the south side of the Alatomaha River, killed two Indians and then retreated. Col. James Maxwell was then in command of the militia. The militia of the county were frequently called out on duty to repel these attacks of the Indians. During the Indian troubles, the citizens were in the habit of carrying their arms on the Sabbath to Church, to prevent surprises. The business and comfort of the citizens being much interrupted by these frequent alarms, a meeting of the county was called, the 22d of February, 1788, to take into consideration measures for the defence of the county. At this meeting, "for the safety of the county and easement of the militia," it was resolved that *a Company of Horsemen* should be raised, to be put under the command of Capt. Elijah Lewis, not exceeding in officers and privates twenty-five men, to be out on duty all the time, and they were not to call upon the militia except in cases of urgent necessity; the captain to receive £10 per month, the lieutenant £8 and the privates, £6 each. To raise this sum the citizens agreed to tax themselves one-sixth part of their general taxes, or to subscribe, at will, any amount in money, or any amount in rice, at 11s. per 100 lbs., corn at 3s. 6d. per bushel, beef at 4d. per pound, and bacon at 10d. per pound, or orders on stores accepted.

Sixty-four names are attached to this paper, and the names of three or four estates by the executors. And to another paper, bearing date March 29, 1788, twenty more names were added; still more were added afterwards. The

subscription was general throughout the county. Captain Lewis receipted for £268 16s. 5d. This troop seems to have served under Capt. Lewis but three months. They were mustered into service March 2, 1788, and discharged June 2, 1788.

The captain was out constantly on duty, his scouts went as far as the Ohoopie, but appears never to have had the good fortune of meeting the Indians but on one occasion, at Mr. Shepherd's plantation, as he was returning from a scout to Beard's Creek and across the Cannoochee. After a volley or two, the Indians retreated.

During the year 1788, the Indians committed depredations on several plantations, Mr. Griadreau's, Col. Maybank's and Mr. Quarterman's.

In September of this same year (1788) it is stated, that "the inhabitants of the county held a meeting at Midway Church, at which it was resolved that a *Body of Light Horse* be immediately raised for the defence of the county, to consist of forty privates, two sergeants, two lieutenants and a captain, and to be under articles agreeably to the Continental establishment, and to be supported by voluntary subscription of the inhabitants. The monthly pay exclusive of rations and forage was, to the captain £12, to the first lieutenant £8, to the second lieutenant £7, to the sergeant £4 and to the privates £3 sterling. Michael Rudolph was appointed Captain, John Whitehead First Lieutenant and John Croft Second Lieutenant. Captain Rudolph served for a short time and left the county. We presume he must have entered the U. S. service afterwards, for in March 1792, President Washington appointed him Major of a Squadron of Cavalry, to be raised by Act of Congress for the defence of the Frontiers. At the time he received this appointment, Rudolph was captain in the 1st Regiment.—*Georgia Gazette*, April 12, 1792.

He was succeeded in command by Lt. Whitehead. This troop performed excellent service, and was discharged by the citizens after six months, on March 28, 1789. They were all paid off at "The Bridge," except six privates and a

sergeant, who were retained as a scout. At the discharge of the troop, Audley Maxwell was a Lieutenant in it; and the thanks of the county were tendered by their committee to Capt. Whitehead, Lieut. Maxwell and the Troop. In the address of the Congregational Church and Society of Midway, to General Washington, dated May 12, 1791, they say, that "the hatchet is now buried and we smoke with our Indian neighbors the calumet of peace"—and mention that a treaty had lately been concluded with the Creek Nation by Government, which was the treaty at New York, August 7, 1790.

We find (January, 1792) Liberty County divided into five districts, and a military company organized in each district. 1st District Company under command of Capt. A. Maxwell; 2d, Capt. Joseph Way; 3d, Capt. Gagnilliatt; 4th, Capt. Baker; 5th, Capt. Clark.—*Georgia Gazette*, March 1, 1792.

In 1793, hostilities were renewed all along the coast, and the people were much harassed. Military Posts were established on the Alatamaha, and were occupied by Federal Troops. The militia of Chatham County, turned out in aid of the country South; and it was not until the treaty of Colerain, June 29, 1796, that a permanent peace was concluded with the Indians. Some of our citizens were enlisted in these "Federal Troops," or, as they were also called, "State Troops." The names of a few are preserved. John Maxwell of Hester's Bluff, our late venerable friend John Ashmore and John Bohun Girardeau, who afterwards commanded your troop. These Federal Troops were generally mounted men.

You have then from the foregoing sketch, these facts in respect to Cavalry as an arm of service in this County.

The *first* corps was raised in 1778 for the defence of the country against General Prevost, and the British and Tories, and placed under command of Col. Baker. Then followed the mounted militia commanded by partizan officers, which served to the close of the war.

The *second* corps, was that raised in 1788, by the citizens

for defence against the Indians, and put under command of Capt. Lewis. And the *third* corps was that raised by the citizens again in this same year (1788) for defence against the Indians, and put under command of Capt. Rudolph, and then Capt. Whitehead.

We are now prepared for *the organization of the Troop and its subsequent history.*

The original records of the Troop are unfortunately lost. The oldest book now in your possession is the "Troop Book," after the model of which the succeeding books have been kept, which commences with the date first Tuesday in September, 1794, and ends the first Tuesday in April, 1801, six years and seven months. It is to be regretted that our fathers did not remember what great interest their sons would take in their sayings and doings, and consequently that they should have left us such brief records in this book. For the most part, the records consist of the names, and trial, and fines of defaulters at every parade. This is not *the first* book of the Troop; for besides other obvious considerations, its first entry is in regular journal form without any introduction whatever, and evidently a continuation of some previous record. It consequently throws no light on the origin of the Troop. And after due examination of all sources of information within our reach, we have not been able to discover *the date of the organization of the Troop.* We believe however that we can make a very near approximation to it.

The Chatham Artillery is *the oldest volunteer* corps in the State. It was organized in 1786; and *the oldest cavalry* corps in the State is the Liberty Troop.

The Liberty Troop was organized *after* the Chatham Artillery, and *prior* to the laying off a part of the county of Liberty to form the county of McIntosh. We have, then, two dates between which the Liberty Troop was organized. The Chatham Artillery was organized in 1786, and the county of McIntosh laid off from Liberty, by act of the Legislature, December 19, 1793. We may contract these dates still further. The Troop had no existence in 1789.

If it had, why should a troop of light-horse be raised in the county and put on the continental establishment for defence against the Indians, and the Troop already in existence, not only *be not employed*, but not so much as *named*? There being a prospect of peace with the Indians, the troop of light-horse was paid off, and only a scout retained, which, perhaps, served until near 1790, when the treaty of New York was made. In all the notices of the Indian war up to 1790, we have no mention either of the existence or service, in any shape whatever, of any such volunteer corps as the Liberty Troop or Horse Company. After the renewal of Indian hostilities in 1793, the frontiers, as we have seen, were protected chiefly by Federal troops, and consequently the necessity for a county troop to be out on duty was not as great as in 1789. But the troubles which had afflicted the county for so many years, and the great advantage resulting from the use of cavalry in Indian warfare and in the protection of settlements extending over large tracts of country, must have suggested the propriety of *the organization of a troop of horse as a permanent volunteer corps* in the county, always armed and equipped and prepared for service at a moment's warning. It is our opinion that the Troop was organized after the discharge of Capt. Whitehead's troop, and after the discharge of the sergeant and six men retained subsequently as a scout; *and we may fix the date in 1791 or 1792*. The gold medal now owned by the Troop, and awarded as a prize to the successful competitor in the annual contests, has the year 1786 engraved on it, as the year of the organization of the Troop. What authority the committee had for that date, I have not been able to discover. They were perhaps influenced in thus dating it, by the common saying, that "the Chatham Artillery is the oldest volunteer corps in the State, having been organized in 1786, and the next oldest is the Liberty Troop of Horse." So the committee date the organization of the Troop in 1786, as though it must have been formed *immediately* after and in *the same year*. But the Troop had no existence for five or six years after this time.

We proceed with *your history*. The Troop goes by the name of "The Horse Company" on the earliest Book of Records.

The first Commander was FERDINAND O'NEIL. This we give on the authority of Major Andrew Maybank, who was perhaps one of the original members of the Troop. His name appears in 1794. Ferdinand O'Neil held the rank of Colonel when he was elected to the command of the Troop. He was an Irishman, a Protestant, and a patriot. He served in the Virginia troops under Col. Lee, and afterwards was connected with Col. Washington's cavalry in the campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the South. He was Cornet under Col. Washington, and distinguished himself in battle as a brave soldier. On one occasion he was riding along a causeway, and there appeared before him a small party of English, and, looking behind, he saw another party. He rode slowly forward until within a short distance of the enemy; then drawing a pistol, he put spurs to his horse and fired into the mass, and breaking through before they had time to recover their surprise, he was too far to be overtaken. He settled, after the war, in Liberty county, where he married Miss Polly Woodruff in 1787. He was a prominent and influential citizen; several times represented the county in the State Legislature, and, together with James Powel and Major Lachlan McIntosh, was sent in 1789 to Augusta, to ratify the Constitution of the State. We have no record of the date of his resignation. He probably resigned in 1793, when the county of McIntosh was set off from Liberty. He lived a highly respected and influential citizen of McIntosh county until his death, which occurred in 1810 or 1811.

The second Commander was SIMON FRASER; familiarly known to us as "old Major Fraser." He was a Scotchman and resident in this county, and was an active and brave soldier during the Revolution, the companion in arms of Baker and Cooper, and West and Sallette, and Stewart and Nephew, and others. During the Revolutionary struggle he was a married man, and his wife—the late Mrs. Smy-

lie, and but a few years deceased—frequently accompanied him in his perilous adventures. Major West related the fact that, Mrs. Fraser often having no other shelter for the night, shared a part of the same room with her husband, that was also occupied by the officers. Driven from house and home, she attached herself to the person and fortunes of her husband:—a soldier's wife.

From the opening of the Book of Records in September, 1794 to August 9, 1798 the name of Capt. Fraser appears seven times, and the eighth time, as one of the committee consisting of William Davis, James M. Stewart, Thomas Lanchester and James Roberts, appointed to revise and amend the rules of the Company, (page 25.)—The only three other officers mentioned, are Lieut. Wm. Peacock, (p. 11) and Cornet John Bettis, (p. 4) and Thomas Mell, 2d Sergeant. Josiah Stewart was Clerk until October, 1795, when he was succeeded by Thomas Lanchester, (p. 7.) The Company met at *Riceboro*, which, in those days, was called also "Newport", and "Newport Bridge" and simply "The Bridge." Their muster days were once a month, the first Tuesday, and altered to once in two months, to the first or second Tuesday. Major Fraser died in 1812, and lies buried in a brick vault, at Gaulden's Mills in the upper part of the county. There is no inscription on the vault.

The third Commander was JOHN BOHUN GIRARDEAU.—He was received into the Company on the Fourth of July, 1798, and on the 9th of August he was elected Captain, (pp. 25, 26); John Bettis, 1st Lieutenant; Joel Walker, 2d Lieutenant; Samuel Spry Law, Cornet; James Wilkinson, 1st Sergeant; Thomas Mell, 2d; William Lambright, 3d; and William F. Bell, 4th Sergeant. Capt. Girardeau had served as Lieutenant in the Federal or State Troops, on the Alamaha, and although but one month a member, was elected, no doubt, in view of his experience in the cavalry service. Major William McIntosh informs me, that he was "very active in getting up the organization of the Troop." He represented the county in the Legislature, and died and was buried at Louisville, the then seat of Gov-

ernment, November 4, 1802. His remains were afterwards brought down and interred in Midway grave yard; and his tomb may be seen near the east wall southward. General Stewart, who was with him in the Legislature, in a letter to Capt. John Jones, gives an account of Capt. Girardeau's funeral in these words: "The Legislature was determined to pay him high marks of respect. The procession to the grave moved from the State House, the Artillery Company in front and firing minute guns—drums muffled and playing a solemn and slow march—the clergy and doctor next—the corpse with six generals as pall bearers—two lieutenant-colonels on each wing of the generals—mourners next—the Speaker with the Lower House members two and two—President of Senate next, and members two and two, and lastly the citizens at large." Capt Girardeau continued, it is believed, in command of the Troop until his death, which occurred, as we have stated, in 1802. His name appears in the Records down to the period when the Book closes, namely, the first Tuesday in April, 1801.

By a reference to the names of members in this Book, from 1794 to 1801, the Company embraced a large number of the most influential and distinguished of our citizens—and it has ever been the case since.

The new rules, revised and amended by Capt. Fraser and the committee, are not to be found in the Book, although they are referred to, as in existence and authority, (pp. 30, 31.) They no doubt form the basis and substance of the rules now in use, and we suppose that on this revision of the rules under Capt. Fraser, that the distinctive name was given to the Company, which it now bears "the Liberty Independents," or "The Liberty Independent Troop," for we find it bearing that name in 1807, (see Troop Book Journal, John Bee, Secretary, July 4, 1807, p 2.)

From 1794 to 1801, no full and accurate list of the members of the Troop is preserved; but on July 4, 1797, we have the exact number on parade. An individual applied a second time for admission into the Company, and was a second time rejected; twenty-six voting against him and

three only for him, making twenty-nine in all; and now allowing the general number of defaulters to be from five to eight, we shall have the number on the Roll, from thirty-five to forty, and so estimating the number in different years, in different ways, we arrive at the conclusion, that the average strength of the Company from 1794 to 1800, was from thirty-five to forty. In January, 1798, there were over forty members, (pp. 20, 22.) It must also be borne in mind, that during this time, and long after, there were companies of infantry, organized in the county, which paraded regularly. The parades of the militia companies were very strictly observed; and they met at different muster fields or grounds.

The fourth Commander was SAMUEL SPRY LAW. At what precise time he was elected, we have not been able to ascertain; for the records of the Troop, from April 1801, to July 4, 1807, *are lost!* In all probability he was elected immediately after the death of Capt. Girardeau, and we may date his captaincy from the year 1803. Capt. Law, was in command of the Troop until November 25, 1812, when he was elected by the officers of the Liberty Independent Troop, the Chatham Hussars, and the Camden Troop, (then on squadron parade in Sunbury,) Major of the 1st Squadron, of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, according to the then existing organization of the Cavalry of the State, by act of the Legislature, into one brigade, distinct from the Infantry. (Records, pp. 41, 42.) Major Law professed religion, and united himself with the Baptist Church in Sunbury, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Charles O. Scriven, and was licensed to preach the Gospel; and for many years, was a faithful minister and most exemplary Christian; known and read of all men in our community. He died in 1838, and was buried in Sunbury grave yard, where his monument may be seen.

This second book of records, extends from July 4, 1807 to October 12, 1816.

The officers of the Troop, July 4, 1807, were Samuel S. Law, Captain; Joseph Jones and James White, Lieu-

tenants, and James Lambright, Cornet; and James E. Morris and John Bee, Sergeants. On this day (July 4, 1807,) a committee consisting of Capt. S. S. Law, John Stevens, Joseph Jones, James White, and James Lambright, was appointed to establish certain rules and regulations for the government of the Troop. This committee reported eighteen articles, which were unanimously agreed to. These articles are inserted in the beginning of the second book of minutes (preserved from 1807 to 1816,) and form the foundation and substance of the constitution adopted in 1827; and we presume, these articles were formed from the previously existing articles already alluded to, which are now lost. They are the oldest articles in the possession of the Troop. In the first article, declaring the "appellation" of the Troop, it is called the "Liberty Independent Troop."

The ninth, tenth and eleventh articles define the uniform, which we believe is *the identical* uniform, with slight variations, worn from the organization of the Troop. The caps were black leather, covered with bear-skin coming down entirely in front and behind, leaving the sides to be encircled with red sashes, ornamented with silver cord.—The plume set in the side of the cap, was red and black for privates, and red and white for officers, to be made fast by black cockades, with eagles in front. Black collars (stocks) for the neck. Coatee of blue cloth with red facings; red standing capes in the usual military style; red cuffs and white plated buttons, single-breasted white waistcoat, with white metal buttons. Blue pantaloons. Boots with black tops and plated spurs. Swords with black scabbards and belts. Pistols in holsters covered with bear-skin, and a cartridge box belted around the waist with a black leather belt, &c.

In the minutes of Feb. 13, 1808, the plan was adopted of entering all the names of the Troopers, the present and the absent, and consequently from that period on, we are enabled with considerable accuracy to fix the strength of the Troop in numbers. From February 13, 1808, to

November 25, 1812, when Captain S. S. Law was elected Major, there were forty-one parades; and the average number of members in the troop was nineteen, and the average attendance at parade was fourteen. From 1808 to 1812, four years, the roll ranged between fifteen and nineteen, and never but once rose to twenty, (May 3, 1809.) The highest number at any one time on the roll from Feb. 1808, to Nov. 25, 1812, was thirty-two, (Nov. 25, 1812, p. 42.)

The constitution required the Troop to meet the second Saturday in each month, which was altered to the second Saturday in every two months, (p. 14, Nov. 12, 1808,) and so the time of meeting was afterwards altered to suit the seasons and circumstances of the times.

Riceboro', as of old, was the established place of meeting, and the Fourth of July was regularly celebrated in Sunbury. A prospect of war with England, prompted our patriotic Troop to volunteer their services to the Governor of the State, (Dec. 12, 1807, p. 4.) But their services were not accepted; and on Feb. 22, 1809, (pp. 15 to 16,) a draft being ordered by the general government, the Troop for very substantial reasons declined volunteering a second time, but held themselves in readiness as volunteers to march at a moments warning wherever their services might be needed. They resolved also to stand the draft, and to provide a substitute for every member of the corps which should be drafted.

The fifth Commander was JOSEPH JONES. The twenty-fifth of November, 1812, Captain Law was promoted by being elected Major. The Troop paraded once (Dec. 13, 1812) under Lieutenant Jones, and at the next parade, Jan. 5, 1813, he was elected Captain, and John Elliott, First Lieutenant. The other officers were James Lambright, Second Lieutenant, William Anderson, Cornet, and Messrs. John Lewis, William Maxwell, R. Baker and John Coleman, Sergeants. Captain Jones joined the Troop Aug. 9, 1798, and consequently had served in the Troop over fourteen years. Cornet William Anderson was at this time the oldest member in the corps, he having joined under

Captain Fraser, Nov. 15, 1796; (p. 12, first book.) The next oldest member was Private Charles Dix, (p. 21.)—Private John Stewart joined the same day Captain Jones did; and Lieutenant John Elliott, was the next oldest member. His name appears first in the old Troop Book, (p. 38,) in 1799.

The troop numbered thirty-six members on the day of this election, (p. 44.) Captain Jones resigned his command November 2, 1815. The average number on parades (25) during his command, was nearly twenty-four, and the average of defaulters 9. The average number of members in the Troop was nearly thirty-three. The Troop kept up remarkably well, because it was "war time," and it was a popular arm of service.

In November 22, 1813, the Troop was ordered out on an expedition against the Indians. Eighteen Troopers went under command of Lieutenant Elliott, (p. 55.) Captain Jones was then absent from the county. The remainder of the Troopers in Liberty were excused, and those from McIntosh, were in all probability, not summoned. The members from McIntosh, received during these years, were John Harris, Thos. King Gould, William I. King, Robert Sallette, John Hudson, Edward Delegal and Wm. McIntosh, (May 8, 1813, and July 3, 1813.) The first record of the death of a member, is recorded September 24, 1813,—that of Mr. Jesse Hines. The Troop attended his interment at Midway, (p. 52.)

The British had threatened our coast for some time, and finally took possession of Cumberland and St. Simon's Islands in 1814, and attacked Major Messias, commanding a detachment of United States Troops, at Point Peter, near St. Marys, and drove him from his entrenchments. The news of this defeat, and of the landing of the enemy reaching the county, General Daniel Stewart, then Brigadier General of the cavalry of the state, ordered out the Liberty Troop to march immediately to meet Major Messias on his retreat, and to re-enforce him. The troop was rapidly summoned, and twenty-two members assembled at Riceboro'

January 19, 1815, and without waiting for the remaining members, pushed on to Fort Barrington the same day, and there met Major Messiah about ten o'clock in the evening. The next day they marched to Darien where troops were stationed, and where an attack from the enemy was daily expected, then in considerable force upon St. Simon's Island. The remaining members of the Troop, consisting of Lieutenant Elliott, D. Sullivan, J. B. Maxwell, Duncan Graham and John Maxwell, (H. B.) and Lachlan McIntosh, (a volunteer,) joined the Troop the day it arrived in Darien. Mr. John Jackson also volunteered and marched with the Troop. At the same time, the infantry companies of the county were ordered to Darien, under command of Captain Robert Quarterman and Captain John Winn. The two companies were afterwards united under Captain Quarterman. On Captain Quarterman's "pay roll," the original of which I have in my possession, there were one hundred and thirty-three names including officers and privates.

My first recollections of Captain Quarterman were during his march to Darien. The Troops passed along the public road. A couple of us, lads, were playing at mimic war, firing our brass cannon from our little fort, attacked by the British fleet afloat on the pond. We heard the drums, and rushed to see the show. Captain Quarterman was at the head of his company, a tall well proportioned and handsome officer, with full whiskers: and he had his sword drawn. You all remember and venerate him. For twenty-three years afterwards, he was the able, consistent, and successful Pastor of Midway Church. He has had few or no superiors, take him all in all, among the prominent citizens of this county.

The Troop remained on duty in Darien, until January 30, 1815, when they marched from thence to Riceboro', in company with the old "Chatham Troop" and the "Savannah Huzzars," all under command of our late distinguished and lamented citizen and statesman, Col. John McPherson Berrien. At Riceboro', Col. Berrien discharged the

Liberty Troop from further service, the news of peace having now reached our shores. This is the only occasion, in the history of the Troop, that it has ever been called out in actual service in war.

The list of the officers and members, as inserted in the Troop Book, who served on this occasion, is as follows :—

Captain, JOSEPH JONES.

2d Lieutenant, JAMES LAMBRIGHT.

Cornet, WILLIAM ANDERSON.

1st Sergeant, WILLIAM MAXWELL.

2d Sergeant, RICHARD F. BAKER.

3d Sergeant, JOHN COLEMAN.

4th Sergeant, JOHN WAX.

Edmund Bacon,	Alexander McIver,
James F. Baker,	Robert C. McConnell,
John Baker,	Morgan Mara,
Charles Dix,	Joseph Norman,
Donald Fraser,	Joseph Quarterman,
James Graham,	Miles Smith,
John Harris,	William Ward.

John Jackson, a volunteer.

1st Lieut. John Elliott,	} Arrived and joined the detachment the 20th of January, 1815, at Da- rien.
D. Sullivan,	
J. B. Maxwell,	
Duncan Graham,	

Lachlan McIntosh, a volunteer, joined the detachment 20th January, 1815, at Darien.

John Maxwell, Hester's Bluff, joined the detachment the 22d January, 1815, at Darien.

Captain Jones died in October, 1846, and his monument is in the family grave yard at his plantation in this county, "The Retreat." The following resolutions were passed by the Troop :—

HEAD-QUARTERS, Nov. 13, 1846.

"Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His Divine Providence, to remove from our midst, by sudden death,

our esteemed fellow-citizen, Capt. Joseph Jones, who, during the war of 1812, was the vigilant, able and efficient commander of the Liberty Independent Troop, and has ever since been its steadfast friend.

"*Resolved, 1st*, That we view with poignant regret, the loss of our venerable ex-Captain, Joseph Jones, and as a mark of our respect, we wear the usual badge of mourning.

"*Resolved, 2d*, That we deeply sympathize with the friends and relatives of the deceased, in the great affliction they have experienced.

"*Resolved, 3d*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also that a copy be published.

Capt. C. S. MALLARD,	} Committee."
T. S. STEVENS,	
W. C. STEVENS,	

The sixth Commander was WILLIAM MAXWELL. Capt. Jones resigned November 2, 1815, and so also did Lieut. John Elliot. Mr. Elliott was a gentleman of rare accomplishments, and one of our most distinguished citizens. He represented our State in the Senate of the United States usefully and ably, and died not long after his return from Congress, in 1828. He was a professing Christian. The officers elected December 22, 1815, to fill these vacancies, were William Maxwell, captain; Robert C. McConnell, first lieutenant; James Lambright, second lieutenant; William Anderson, cornet. [Five pages of the Troop Book, immediately following the election, are torn out and lost.]

Immediately after the war, there was a very general resignation of officers and privates, which threatened the existence of the corps. There were but eleven members on parade when Capt. Maxwell was elected.

At a parade at Ganey's Hill, (now Flemington) in March, 1816, three months after, the roll consisted of but thirteen members. On that day they had an accession of thirteen members, five more men than were out on parade, there

being but eight on parade, officers and privates! The last two of the old officers, James Lambright, second lieutenant, and Cornet William Anderson resigned, and Daniel McLaughlin Stewart was elected second lieutenant, and John E. Fraser cornet, (p. 97.) And on the 11th of May, 1816, the old uniform was changed, and the chief reason was, to reduce the expense.

The change was from *blue* to *black* in the color of the entire dress, and the trimmings from red to yellow as follows:

Jacket of black cloth, trimmed all round with yellow ferret or lace; eight button holes $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long on each breast; one on each end of the collar, the cuffs trimmed around the top, with three button holes in each, a fly on the left, and a strap on the right shoulder; pocket wilts, trimmed with plated buttons. Pantaloon black, trimmed with the same material as the jacket; the cap continued the same, except that the red trimming, gave place to the yellow, and the plume of feathers, to a deer's tail. Stock, Boots and Spurs as before. The horse trimmings yellow instead of red. The cartridge box, hitherto buckeled with a belt around the waist, was attached to the holsters on each side.

The average number of members during the year 1816, the first year of Capt. Maxwell's command, was twenty. He introduced the custom of parading the troop at different points, to increase an interest in it, and to increase its members. He paraded at the old ground Riceboro', also at Ganey's Hill, and also at the old Court House, in Bryan county, and at South Newport Bridge, in McIntosh county, and drew members from both these counties.

The records of the Troop are lost from October 12th, 1816 to May 12th, 1827, a period of ten years and seven months.

The seventh Commander was WILLIAM W. BAKER. Capt. Maxwell resigned in 1817 or 1818, and Mr. Baker, then First Lieutenant, was elected in his place. He retained the command but one year. Upon his resignation Captain

Maxwell was re-elected, and Captain Baker became a second time First Lieutenant. He was First Lieutenant at the time of his death. Captain Baker was a tall, well proportioned and fine looking officer. He represented the county in the Legislature, and was killed (his horse running away and throwing him out of his buggy) about fifteen miles from Milledgeville, (on his return home) on the twentieth or twenty-first of December, 1826. Colonel Joseph Quarterman and Mr. William I. Way, who were with him when the sad event occurred, returned and interred the body in the cemetery at Milledgeville the next day. The year following, a monument was erected to his memory by the State.

The eighth Commander was WILLIAM MAXWELL. This re-election of Capt. Maxwell took place in 1819 or 1820. He found the Troop in a declining condition again, and exerted himself with his former zeal and energy, and shortly restored it to its wonted prosperity. On one occasion, he ordered the members to be assembled in a room in Riceboro', and, in a brief address, laid before them the reduced state of the corps, and the absolute necessity of strenuous exertions on the part of every member, to sustain it and increase its members. Said he, "Will you pledge yourselves to these exertions, and to remain members while I continue in command of the Troop?" They replied, "We will." "Then draw your swords," responded the captain. The swords leaped from their scabbards. The enthusiasm was at its height. "On your naked blades, now pledge me." Instantly placing his hand on the naked blade, each man cried out, "We pledge ourselves." The Troop lived again. (See Book, p. 12. A. T. Holmes, Secretary, Nov. 8, 1828.)

The first notice in the Records of *the order* of the celebration of the Fourth of July, by the Troop, is May 12, 1827. The day was to be celebrated by an Oration, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and by a Dinner accompanied with appropriate Toasts. (p. 4. A. T. Holmes, Secretary.) As usual the celebration took place

in Sunbury, and Lieutenant Payne, in command of the U. S. Revenue Cutter lying in the river, fired the national salute. (p. 10.)

The revised Rules and Regulations, founded upon the previous articles and enlarged, were submitted to the Troop and adopted November 10, 1827; and in the fourth rule the uniform of the Troop is prescribed, and is altered from the black, with the yellow trimmings, again to the blue with silver lace, braid or tape, blue pantaloons during the cold season, and white during the warm. The coatee is altered to a dragoon jacket. The old cap to a helmet, the deer's tail to a flowing plume of white horse hair, with a spread eagle and appropriate plating. The horse equipments are altered to suit, and it is *substantially* the present uniform of the corps, which is not only serviceable, but showy, and elegant and appropriate, and in these particulars excelled by few cavalry uniforms in our country.

Capt. Maxwell had practised his men in the sword exercise and in "the attack and defence," and March 8, 1828, a prize sword was voted by the Troop, to be awarded to the best swordsman in the corps, (p. 8); and on motion of Private P. W. Fleming, (Jan. 9, 1830, p. 22,) a gold medal was purchased by the Troop, to be awarded annually to the most skillful swordsman and graceful rider, and to be worn by him for one year. By a subsequent resolution, (February 13, 1830, p. 25,) it was to be awarded *alternately* to the best swordsman, and the best shot with the pistol. May 8, 1830, this contest came off for the first time, at the established parade ground, Wood's Old Field, immediately across the Barrington road opposite North Newport Baptist Church, East.

Major Andrew Maybank, who was a member of the corps under Captain Fraser, in 1794, the oldest surviving member in the county, acted as one of the judges on this occasion, (p. 27.) "After an interesting struggle between Sergeant P. W. Fleming and Private William Delegal, the medal was awarded to Sergeant Fleming as the best swordsman, to be worn one year." Those contests are still continued.

July 4, 1829, was celebrated in Sunbury. "A line was formed by the Troop in front of the house, formerly James Holmes', then occupied by Dr. Charles West, on the Bay, where a stand of colors was presented to the corps by Mrs. William Maxwell, and Miss Mary Jones, accompanied by an address from Miss Jones. The commander replied in the name of the Troop to the ladies, and delivered an address to the Cornet, Charles H. Starr, on handing him the colors, (p. 19,) after which a salute was fired. The venerable Dr. Wm. McWhir acted as chaplain to the corps on that day. That flag, then presented, has been worn out in the service of the Troop, but the substantial *staff* to which it was attached, still remains; and your Cornet bears it this day with your last colors obtained in 1842 or 1843, attached to it, (December, 1842. See order to obtain a stand of colors, in Records.)

The Troop celebrated the birth-day of their beloved commander, Captain Maxwell, April 30, 1831, by a public dinner in Riceboro' at Mr. David Stetson's, (p. 32.)

A record is made of the death of three members from 1827 to 1831. Privates James Madison Fleming, buried with military honors at Midway, June 7, 1828, and Matthew Bennett, at the same place, December 8, 1828, and a funeral oration was delivered for Private Joseph Maybank Jones, on a Sabbath in March, 1831, by the Rev. Joseph C. Stiles, which the Troop attended in uniform. The average number of members in the Troop under Captain Maxwell, from 1827 to 1831, was thirty-three, and the average number on parade was twenty-four. The highest number on the roll at any one time, was forty-four, (May 12, 1827,) and the lowest number twenty-eight. The highest number on parade, at any one time, was thirty-one, (November 10, 1827.)

On the 12th of May, 1827, the Troop transferred their regular parade ground from Riceboro', to Wood's Old Field, where it remained until they came into possession of their present parade ground; the first the Troop has owned since its existence.

The ninth Commander was JOSEPH LAW. Captain Maxwell resigned January 14, 1832, and Joseph Law, then First Lieutenant, was elected Captain, April 14, 1832, (pp. 34, 35.) After the resignation of Captain Maxwell, there were many resignations of members; and at a meeting of the Troop in May, 1833, the members present took into consideration the falling off of members, and the decline of the Troop. Their former Commander, Captain Maxwell, addressed them, urging upon them the usefulness of the corps and its long standing, and the necessity of decided action. The Troop then adopted this resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the undersigned, believing the Liberty Independent Troop to be of public utility, both to our State and county, do pledge ourselves individually, as far as our punctuality and effort will go, to sustain the same at all hazards," (p. 38.) The Fourth of July was celebrated on the Sand Hills, now Walthourville, (1833) *for the first time leaving the old ground, Sunbury.*

The tenth Commander was PETER WINN FLEMING. In 1833, Captain Law resigned, and in November, 1833, Peter Winn Fleming, then Second Lieutenant, was elected Captain, (p. 40,) February 11, 1836. The Troop offered their services to the Governor to march against the Indians in Florida, (p. 55.) But Governor Schley did not accept their services, there being no need of them, (February 22, 1836, p. 56.) Some weeks after, the governor made a call for volunteers, when the Troop informed him that they would be ready to march on the 6th of June. The Troop received a command from head-quarters, to remain at their posts, ready for action. But they were not called out, (pp. 59, 60.)

The average number of members in the corps, during the command of Captain Fleming, was twenty-nine, and the average number on parades, was twenty-two. The highest number on the roll at any one time, was thirty-nine, (February, 1835,) and the lowest, eighteen.

The eleventh Commander was DAVID ANDERSON. Captain Fleming resigned November 12, 1837, (p. 65,) and shortly

after, David Anderson was elected Captain. This election took place before February 22, 1838, although there is no record in the Troop Book of his election. He appears as Captain, February 22, 1838. He commanded the Troop until he was promoted, by being elected Major of the Squadron, and tendered his resignation November 12, 1840. During the two years and nine or ten months of his command, the Troop was in a good condition. The average number on parades was twenty, and the average number of members was twenty-nine.

Major Anderson died in September, 1841, and was buried, with military honors by the Troop, in the family burying ground on the Anderson plantation, where his tomb may be seen.

The twelfth Commander was EDWIN H. BACON, elected 8th January, 1841, at the parade ground, Wood's Old Field. (P. 7, another Troop Book extending from April 30, 1840, to February 25, 1851.)

Capt. Bacon, having been elected Major of the squadron, resigned February 22, 1842; (p. 19.) We notice, for the first time, during his command, that the Troop held an *encampment* for three days, at their parade ground, and called their camp "Camp Jones," in honor of their ex-Captain, Joseph Jones. While encamped, they attended in a body, on invitation of the citizens of Walthourville, the day of Prayer and Fasting observed May 14, 1841, on the death of President Harrison. The Major of the squadron, and his staff were present at the encampment; (pp. 11, 13.) The average number on parades, during Capt. Bacon's command, was twenty-three, and the average number on the roll of members was thirty-four.

The thirteenth Commander was ABIEL WINN. He was elected April 8, 1842, the Troop then consisting of thirty members, (pp. 20, 21.) In July there were forty-three members, (p. 24.) The Troop was in a good condition during his command.

The fourteenth Commander was CYRUS STEVENS MALLARD. Captain Winn resigned February 20, 1845, (p. 51,) and

March 4, 1845, First Lieutenant Mallard was elected Captain, (pp. 51, 53.) And on the Fourth of July, the Troop paraded at Jonesville, and appeared in mourning for the death of General Jackson.

It was during this year, 1845, a second corps of cavalry was organized in the county, in the upper part of it, embracing the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth districts, under the command of Captain Enoch Daniell, under the name of the "Liberty Guards." This corps was organized in no spirit of opposition to the old Liberty Independent Troop, but for the sake of convenience, as the members forming the corps lived at a great distance from the regular parade ground of the old Liberty Troop. Independent of this consideration, it was thought that such a corps was necessary, and would maintain a military spirit among the citizens, and be a good school for the training of the youth in the art of war. This corps has continued to the present time, is well officered, numbers forty members, and is in a state of much prosperity. The relations of the companies have been, and, we trust, ever will be of the most friendly kind; and annually they alternately meet on their respective parade grounds, and parade together.

During our war with Mexico, Capt. Mallard received instructions from the Governor of the State to forward him the number of men, rank and file, in his company. At this time the Troop was about to give a "Pic-nic," and "they deemed it expedient to lay aside all schemes of pleasure, and take into consideration the more important interests of our country." As it was thought that a call had been made upon the Governor of the State for troops to serve against Mexico, the following resolution was adopted and forwarded to Governor Crawford :

"*Resolved*, That in case of a requisition being made upon the State of Georgia for troops, we are ready." (May 22, 1846, p. 79.)

A year after, (May 4, 1847,) the service of the Troop was again tendered to the Governor, should it be required,

and a committee of six appointed, to visit McIntosh and Bryan counties, and to canvass our own county, for enlistments to serve with the Troop in case it should be ordered to Mexico; (p. 92.)

In January, 1847, the ladies of Liberty county, or rather of our particular district—the 14th—purchased, and presented to the Troop, their present handsome and convenient Parade Ground—the first parade ground which the Troop has ever owned. This handsome present was accompanied by the following spirited and patriotic letter from a committee of the ladies, addressed to Capt. Mallard:

LIBERTY COUNTY, Jan. 28, 1847.

To Capt. Cyrus S. Mallard,

of the Liberty Independent Troop:

In behalf of those ladies of Liberty county, whom we have the honor to represent, permit us, sir, to present to your gallant corps, through you, their commander, a PARADE GROUND, whose locality and boundaries are defined, and whose titles are legally executed and recorded in the accompanying document.

Accept this offering as the expression of our confidence in the bravery of those, to whom we now look as the safeguards of order and quietude, and to whom, in the hour of danger, we would commit the protection of our persons, our firesides and our country; and also as a tribute of tender respect to the memory of the past. We cannot forget that you are a time-honored corps, and although our husbands, sons and brothers now compose your company, once our honored fathers and friends bore your high commissions, filled your active ranks, and, at their country's call, marched with hearts as brave as ever beat in human breasts, to repel the invaders of our sacred rights and liberty.

May the spirit of pure patriotism and courage which glowed in the bosoms of the fathers, ever animate those of their sons.

And may our God, "who ruleth in the armies of Heaven

and among the inhabitants of earth," ever preserve you in peace, in unanimity, in temperance, and in untarnished valor and integrity—The Liberty Independent Troop.

ELIZABETH J. MAXWELL,	} Committee.
MARY E. ROBERTS,	
MARY JONES.	

To this letter, the Troop, by a committee, returned their grateful acknowledgements, with the soldiers' pledge of protection, to the sacred persons the of fair donors, their firesides and their country.

No correct lists of members are entered on the records, during the commands of Captains Winn and Mallard, but from a careful review of the records, our belief is, that the average number was as great, as perhaps it had ever been for the same series of years.

Captain Mallard died in 1853, and was buried with military honors, in Midway Grave Yard, where his tomb may be seen.

[Resolutions were passed by the Troop, but they are not of record on the minutes of the Company.]

The fifteenth Commander is PETER WINN FLEMING.—Captain Mallard's first resignation was refused by his company; but November 10, 1849, he again resigned, (p.108.) At the subsequent parade, on December 14, (p. 109,) there were twenty-three Troopers present, and on January 8, 1850, ex-Captain Fleming, was again unanimously re-elected to the command of the corps, which he, at the earnest solicitations of the corps and many of the citizens, accepted, and has continued the efficient and honored commander to the present time.

January 24, 1851, there were thirty-one members attached to the corps, (pp. 125 and 126.)

In 1853, the parade ground was substantially enclosed, and the citizens very liberally aided the Troop in the expense. The iron gate, which adorns it, was purchased with the subscription to the squadron prize won by a private at Savannah, February 23, 1853, "as a memento

of the skill and horsemanship of the Liberty Troop."—Records, April 8, 1853.

The number of members in the Troop, December, 8, 1854, was twenty-eight. In May, 1855, twenty-eight. On the Fourth of July, 1855, the prize won by the Troop at the last squadron parade—a silver pitcher richly engraved with an appropriate inscription—was presented by the Troop to their honored Captain.

The present number of members on the roll is twenty-one.

I have thus, availing myself of the best information within my reach, brought down the history of your corps from its organization, in 1792, to the present day. You are, therefore, some *sixty-four years old*.

In all this time, you have never been without a commander longer than it was necessary to convene your company for a regular election, when vacancies occurred. You have had at least three hundred regular and called parades, and the failures, taking the existing records as a guide, have been few. Great punctuality has marked the parades of the corps. You have ever had good commanders, and some of them superior officers. And the members of the Troop, have embraced our citizens of the highest respectability and influence, from its organization to this hour, and perhaps for the individual character and worth of its members, from first to last, has not been surpassed by any volunteer company of like size in our land. The history of the Troop furnishes us with another fact, namely, that it has been the uniform custom of the young men of our county, with but few exceptions, to attach themselves to the Troop, so that at any time the mass of our citizens could be called out as a body of regularly trained cavalry. This Troop has been distinguished for a spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice. Neither you, nor your fathers, nor your grandfathers, have been wanting in the day when your county, your State, or country, needed your services. In the late war you first volunteered your services, and then marched, at a moment's warn-

ing, to succor our defeated troops and to meet the foe. You volunteered to go to Florida in the Indian war, and twice said to our Governor in our war with Mexico, "We are ready." In your services during the war of 1812, although entitled to do so, you sent on no "pay roll" to the seat of government, but you individually went to the war at your own charges. You have always met your own expenses as a corps, and have never drawn back from any sacrifice of time, or fortune, or affection, which you have seen necessary for your country's good. You have always had, and do now enjoy, the unshaken confidence of your fellow-citizens in your courage and patriotism; and to you would they turn for succor and protection in the hour of peril. Nor have you failed to sustain a reputation, early won in the history of your corps, for all the qualities which adorn the soldier—the qualities of courage, generosity, magnanimity, obedience and energy. Your appearance, your skill in the use of your weapons, your celerity and precision in evolutions, your fine horsemanship, have won for you prizes in competition with other corps; and your general order, intelligence and sobriety, have secured the respect and honor of all with whom you have been associated in duty. You have faithfully kept the festival days of our great Republic, and drawn out the talent of our young men, and kept alive a public spirit, and a love of country, and a veneration for the immortal Washington, and for the Constitution and Union of our country, in the orations and addresses delivered on these days, the Twenty-second of February and the Fourth of July.

You have been, and you now are, the pride and honor of your county. And though the Troop has had (as all other associations of frail men must have,) its sunshine and its shade, yet it has lived, and there has been a spirit in the community to lift it up as often as it has been in depression, and to give it new life and prosperity. Your intercourse, also, with other corps of cavalry in the counties around you, attached to the same squadron, has been hospitable, courteous, generous and soldierly.

Does any one now ask, *where is the necessity for the existence of this corps of cavalry?*

That necessity is as great now as in that day, when our fathers in their wisdom and patriotism, organized it and gave it being.

Why have we such numbers of volunteer companies of horse, foot and cannon, throughout our Republic? Yea, so numerous and so near, that the roll of a drum from a volunteer company in the extreme North, would be heard and answered by its next neighbor, and so be sent down, from company to company, in one prolonged roll, to our utmost southern boundary; and, in like manner, the roll upon the Lakes will cross the Alleghany and mingle itself with the roar of the Atlantic; so near are they, that the sound of their salutes, on the anniversary of our Independence, fills the earth with trembling from one end of the country to the other. Why are these volunteer companies so multiplied? Why are they so specially encouraged, and why so many privileges granted them by our respective State governments? And why are they so universally respected and sustained by the people? Do they respect and sustain them merely from a love of the show and glare of regimentals, and for the love of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war?" No! we must look deeper. The answer we return is, that it is not the policy of our Republic to maintain standing armies for defence. Standing armies are the evidences and the support of despotic governments. We, under the blessing of the God of nations, are a free people. We are individually sovereigns; we are both the governors and the governed: all having an interest in the soil, all under bonds to maintain our rights and privileges, and to transmit them unimpaired to our children. The predicted and happy reign of Messiah, our Lord and Redeemer, has not yet so reached its consummation, as that nations have beaten their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks, and now learn war no more. We yet, "in time of peace, must be prepared for war," and although it is our policy to

be at peace with all nations, yet we know not the hour when we may be plunged in war. Where, in that event, is our defence? Do you point us to our own standing army? It is kept on a peace establishment. It is not numerous enough to garrison respectably our chief fortifications, nor to afford protection to our vast frontiers. All honor to its educated, and accomplished, and gallant officers. All honor to its brave rank and file. But its numbers are too few in times of war to be our only reliance. We repeat the question, in time of war where is our defence? Where are our forces to guard our coasts, to garrison our towns, to march to vulnerable points, armed and equipped at a moment's warning? That standing army is our male population over the whole land, trained to the use of arms from their boyhood. These forces, for instant as well as continued action, and which, already drilled, may be bodies upon which larger bodies may be formed and disciplined, are not our standing army alone, but our volunteer companies also. These constitute a large part of what we may well term our standing army. They are indispensable in a country and in a government like ours, and in these volunteer corps do we keep on foot an army of freemen, of well trained soldiers, at no expense to the General Government, and without the demoralizing influences and dangers connected with large standing armies, which in other countries are such enormous evils. Our forefathers, coming out of the Revolutionary struggle, discarding the idea of a large standing army, had recourse to a trained militia, and fostered, in addition, volunteer companies. It was the only military system which we either could or would sustain. And the prompt and admirable service, rendered by our volunteer companies in the war of 1812, proves their value and their necessity. In sustaining this troop of cavalry, therefore, we do no more than an enlightened patriotism impels us to do. The love of country is the foundation and the support of it. The necessity which gave it birth continues, and must continue for an indefinite time to come.

But aside from these considerations, there are others more restricted in their nature, which equally demonstrate the necessity of the existence of this corps.

I respectfully ask, should the mad passions of men so rule in portions of our Republic, as to override the provisions of our Constitution, and to compel us to separate for the preservation, alike of honor, of fortune and of life—and while we fervently pray a merciful God to keep far away that day and so direful a calamity, yet it may come, in His indignation at our sins, for our chastisement and humiliation—in that event we ask, will we need no military forces? We shall need them, and it is to our volunteer companies that we must immediately turn in the hour of necessity for defence. And still further: in case of domestic disturbance in our own bosom, or in case of resistance to the Constitution and laws of our country, what constitutes our police for immediate and efficient action? Is it not the police of our volunteer companies? And to make the appeal, in one point, palpable to you, what organization have *you*, in all this district, in the form of a civil police? Not any. Your patrols are virtually dead! Their spasmodic action avails but little. This Troop is your only reliance, and it exerts a happy influence upon our general order and peace. I repeat it: the Troop is our only police. Its existence, for all the considerations advanced, we deem a necessity.

If, then, its existence be a necessity, *it is the duty of the citizens of our county to give it every proper encouragement and support.*

To support it by enrolling themselves among its members; especially those whose age and means enable them to do so pleasantly and successfully.

By encouraging the Troop, by their presence at their parades and annual celebrations.

By contributing towards the refreshments which are necessary on their public days. And by a contribution to the funds of the Troop, to enable that body to meet some portion of the expense incurred by it in your service, and

especially, in enabling it to provide uniforms and equipments for members whose circumstances may require it. It is an old and honored corps, and is identified with the history of the county, and reflects credit upon it; and there should be a public spirit, a patriotic regard in our community towards it, and it should never lack for friends nor for support. The Troop always has had, and now has, friends and supporters throughout the community; but it is not enough to say we *wish* well to the Troop—we must *do* well by it.

We need for the proper support of the corps; what we need in many other things in our community—what we may call PUBLIC SPIRIT. And what is public spirit? Its true foundation and source is benevolence. In the language of Scripture, “Look not every man on his own things, but also on the things of others.” This is its description. It is the love of our neighbors as ourselves. It is feeling our own responsibility to contribute all in our power to the happiness, the security and welfare of all with whom we are associated, and more particularly with those of our own civil society.

We are members one of another in the body politic, and are bound to sacrifice our time, our convenience, our money and our labor, for the public good. It is a wretched parsimony, that makes a man withhold his money from objects of public utility. It is a despicable selfishness, that causes him to shut himself up in his own shell, and not in anything render aid in keeping the whole machinery of society in healthful and efficient action. Such men are ciphers—such men are sponges upon the community. They absorb and appropriate to themselves all the blessings of society, which is sustained and ordered by their more noble neighbors, and do nothing for it in return! What does society owe them? Nothing! Will they ride a patrol? No! Will they faithfully work a road? No! Will they decently repair a bridge? No! Will they adventure themselves in any service for the public good, which will put them to expense of time, or substance, or labor? No! Will they contribute to objects of prime

importance to the community? No! They do no more than they are compelled to do, to avoid an utter ruin of reputation—no more than it suits their convenience and their own personal and family interests! Ignoble men! What would society be, made up of such members? It could not live. And such men are pursuing a policy suicidal to the ends they aim at, in so far as they are able to exert an influence upon others around them. That influence, brings the best ordered and best conducted society to confusion, decay and ruin. Such men are truly the enemies of society. Yea, they are usually the croakers in society. It is from them we hear of evils that ought to be remedied, and yet they move not a finger—it is from them we learn the miserable state of things that calls for reform, and yet they do nothing. It is out of their mouths, that we hear their honest-minded, independent and active neighbors vituperated. They are the men loudest of complaints when they suffer in *their* interests, and they are the most feeble and timid, the least able and willing to help themselves, and the most dependent for help and protection upon their neighbors, and the first in their pusillanimity to implore it.

This public spirit, of which I speak, has in times past distinguished this county, and it becomes us to awake to its symptoms of decay, and to every honest effort for its revival in ourselves and others.

And while it is the duty of the citizens to render every proper encouragement and support to this corps, it is also *the duty of its officers and privates, to do all in their power to sustain the honor, the reputation and the membership of the Corps.*

There should burn in your every breast a love for your corps. Its honor, its reputation and its prosperity should be dear to you. You belong to a time-honored association of citizen soldiers. You wear the uniform of your fathers and your grandfathers. In your ranks have paraded the soldiers of the revolution and of the last war. You fill their places and wear their honors, and inherit their valor and their patriotism. You are, as citizen soldiers, fulfilling a high

duty to your families and to your country. Your association is not one of show and pastime, but a substantial good to your country. You form a part of that grand army of freemen that is always on foot, armed and equipped, and ready, at the roll of the drum and the blast of the trumpet, instantly to march and meet the foe. All this, and much more, must you feel. You are essential to this community. You are intrusted with its care. While it is expected that every officer will take a deep interest in the corps, it is equally expected of every private. Every private should do all in his power to sustain the corps, and one and all be free to make sacrifices to that effect. And to the honor of the officers and privates, the history of the corps teaches that there always has been a strong feeling of attachment between the members of the corps and to the corps itself; and no better evidence can be given of this, than the long service of members, both of officers and privates, in it—a service extending from five to twenty years. And it is the remark of one of your captains, who commanded for seventeen years in the corps, that he never knew a quarrel to exist between any two members while he was connected with it, and neither before nor since.

It is unnecessary in me to remind you that there are, *evils incident to volunteer companies*, which should be avoided for the honor and reputation of the corps.

The expense, which is not inconsiderable, should be made as small as possible, so that membership may be brought within the reach of all.

There are evils of a moral nature not to be slightly passed over.

Strange as it may seem, it nevertheless is sometimes observed, that with some men, they no sooner put on their uniform than they take leave of their common sense, their sobriety and morality, both in speech and action. They lay aside all self-respect, and regard for their comrades in arms, and consecrate themselves, for the time being, to wickedness and folly. Conduct of which they would be ashamed; language which they would not dare to use;

intemperance in which they would not indulge, and immorality which they would blush to have known in any common circle of citizen friends—all these they are guilty of, and are a disgrace to themselves and to the uniform they wear. They deserve to be cashiered for their unsoldierly and disorderly conduct.

They are guilty of the vulgar and wicked practice of profane swearing; one of the most ungentlemanly, and disgusting, and gratuitous of vices.

They drink to excess, and celebrate the day by making fools and beasts of themselves! And while I am free to say, that the Liberty Independent Troop has never borne the character of an intemperate corps, but, on the contrary, has borne a character the very opposite, yet it has had its faults in this particular. The more I advance in life, and the more I become acquainted with the terrible vice of drunkenness, and with the insidious nature of intoxicating drinks, the more convinced am I of my duty, and the more firm are my resolutions, to maintain the principles of abstinence and of temperance, and to do all in my power to arrest the progress of intemperance. And I very much fear—nay, more, I will even undertake to say—that we have undergone, and are now undergoing, deterioration in our principles and habits of temperance in this community. And the returning taste for spirituous liquors, and the open use of them as a beverage, is unlocking the gates of death, and paving the way to the dishonored grave of the drunkard. I feel it my duty, on this occasion, to lift up a voice of warning and reproof; and to implore this honored corps to maintain the mastery over themselves, and the reputation of the Body, by expelling this dreadful vice from their parades, and ever guarding with sleepless vigilance against its approaches. The Troop has taken a noble stand and borne witness against the vice of intemperance, so ruinous and disgraceful to the soldier, in a preamble and resolution, bearing date March 11, 1815, ten years before the temperance reformation began its beneficent course in our country. “Whereas the respectability and

efficiency of a troop depend altogether upon its subordination and discipline; and whereas, irregular and disorderly conduct of members on days especially set apart for military exercise, and the formation of the habit and discipline of the soldier, is obviously alike unsoldierly and destructive of the best interest of the Troop:

Therefore, Resolved, That any member of this Troop, acting riotously or disorderly, or becoming intoxicated on any day which may be in future set apart for parade, either on the parade ground, or at any public place in the county, shall be fined by the commanding officer of the day in the sum of five dollars for the first offence, and for every subsequent offence in the sum of ten dollars, and shall not be permitted to parade in the Troop, until the same shall have been duly paid."

This is an unrepealed preamble and resolution, and is still the sentiment and rule of the Troop.

Those who indulge in the vices now referred to, and embrace the days of Troop and Squadron parades for dissipation, forget the character and the bearing which befit the true soldier. The true soldier in service forgets not that he is a husband, a father, a brother, and a son, and the honor of his family is in his keeping. In service he is a public person, he is before the eyes of his comrades and fellow-citizens for observation; he is in the discharge of important duties; the honor of his company is in his keeping—nay, more, the character of the military itself is read in him—he is responsible for the influence which he exerts upon the crowds through which he moves, whether they be known or unknown to him; and whatever he may be off parade, he should respect his position; he should remember that a true soldier is a good citizen; that a true soldier, at least while in uniform, should be a gentleman. I know that I make my appeal to honorable and intelligent men. You will appreciate my motives. It is the respectability, and the honor and prosperity of your Troop that I have in view. And distant, far distant be the day, when you shall be viewed with distrust and avoided as dangerous

to the sobriety and morality of the community. You are husbands, you are fathers, you are sons, you yourselves are of the community, and can never forget your responsibility for its virtue and happiness. Courage, then, my friends! Sixty-four years have passed away since your organization, and you still live; with all the evidences of continued existence, through a kind Providence, in you. Your Troop has had its days of sunshine and of shade. But it lives. Fail not in your duty, and it will live still; and you will resign your names, your arms and your colors to your worthy successors, till men shall learn war no more!

I should be guilty of injustice, nay, of unkindness—nay, I should be deficient in chivalry itself—did I not bring to your remembrance one portion of this community, which has always stood your true and good friends: *our wives, our mothers and our sisters.*

They exert a potent influence over you. You are the sons of patriot mothers. They have cherished in your bosoms a pure patriotism, and every sentiment of honor and of virtue calculated to elevate and ennoble you.

Your mothers, your wives and your sisters, are the daughters of the women of the Revolution. They inherit their character. Their fair hands have shaped your uniforms, and fitted them to your persons. They have brushed your arms, and smoothed your plumes, and tied your sashes. They have presented you with stands of colors; with your military grounds; and have graced your parades by their presence, and rewarded you with their approving smiles. They appreciate your corps. They understand its necessity; they give it their suffrages. When you marched to meet the enemy in the last war, they bid you go at your country's call, and remained unprotected on your plantation homes! They would do it again. They repose every confidence in you. They rely upon your bravery, and demand of you, for their favors, integrity and virtue! They will frown upon that which is unsoldierly and base. Call upon them in any hour of need, and they will speedily respond to your call.

You would be no true soldiers, did you not appreciate the friendship and favor of the fair. You do appreciate it, and gratefully acknowledge it. May they never, while it be necessary, lack your strong and honest arms for protection and peace; nor you, their warm hearts for protection and repose. *aff*

But, my friends, *we have other relations than those which bind us to earth; and duties to perform, which meet their reward when earth with us has passed away.* I delight to remember them. On this day and on this occasion, it becomes us to recognize Him who ruleth the nations, in whom we all live and move and have our being, the great God and our Saviour. To Him we desire humbly and devoutly to express our gratitude as the God of our people. To His mercy we owe the life and services of Washington, who has deserved from us the title, under God, of "The Father of his Country." A man, who, as a soldier, a patriot, a citizen and a statesman, has had no equal in the history of the world. He will live in the hearts of his countrymen, and in the veneration of mankind, to the latest generations. Our gratitude is due for our social, civil and religious rights and liberties, enjoyed to the same extent by no nation on earth, and for that special Providence, which has watched over our growing empire, and extricated us from difficulties, and warded off our dangers, and permits, to this day, the people to sit under their own vine and fig tree, with none to molest them nor make them afraid. May He be our fear, in His law may we abide, by His Gospel may we be saved. Then shall He be our defence and our glory, and we shall know the blessedness of that people whose God is the Lord.

And on this occasion, the anniversary of your Troop, and on the review of your history, you owe it to yourselves to recognize the good hand of God, which has ever been over you.

Remember His goodness; that so long as you have lived as a military corps, you have never been permitted to meet an army, nor draw sword in war in mortal combat. Your

swords have ever slept peacefully in their scabbards, unstained with the blood of men.

In all the dangers and exposures of marches, and of parades, and encampments, while some of your number have received injuries, they have never been permanent, neither have you ever lost a man by sudden death in your ranks.

To the best of our knowledge and information, there has never been an avowed Infidel among you, from first to last. Your members have all been professed believers in the authenticity and divine authority of the Holy Scriptures. You have always had members of churches, sometimes more and sometimes less in number, on your roll; and the great majority of your members have, in the course of their lives, been consistent members of the different denominations of Christians in the county.

Four among your distinguished commanders have been members of the church. One of them was a minister of the Gospel. Three of them have died in the faith, and one—your venerable and beloved ex-Captain, who is present with us here to-day, and upon whom your eyes are now turned—is still spared to us. Follow, my friends, these good examples. Recognize your responsibilities to God, and acknowledge Him in all your ways.

Add, through Divine grace, to your virtues as soldiers the graces of *the true Christian*. The profession of arms is not inconsistent with the word of God; it is not inconsistent with the character of a Christian. Yet it is one of the sad necessities resulting from the spiritual ruin of our race. But that profession shall be *temporary* only; for the reign of the Redeemer of men, the Prince of Peace, is to become universal, and “men shall learn war no more.” Let us become the subjects of His reign now. He is establishing a Kingdom of Righteousness, which can never be moved. All other kingdoms are to perish before it. We ourselves shall survive the ruins of the world, for we are immortal! Let Him, therefore, be the Captain of our salvation from our fearful foes, Sin, Death and Hell.

Let us war a good warfare, and fight the good fight of faith under Him, whom God has given to be a leader and commander to the people. Putting on the whole armor of God as good soldiers, having our loins girded about with truth, taking the shield of faith, and for a helmet the hope of salvation, and the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God, let us follow our Divine Lord, and we shall be brought off more than conquerors ; and when the last trumpet sounds, we shall win, through grace, the prize, and enter into life eternal.

APPENDIX.

NO. 1.

LIBERTY COUNTY.

*Enrolment of Men under command of Capt. Lewis, from March 2.
1788, to June 2, 1788.*

Captain—ELIJAH LEWIS.

John McCrea,	Samuel Bacon,
William Fitzpatrick,	William Triplett,
John Dickson,	Josiah Dickson,
Francis Span,	Miles Fields,
William Spencer,	David Corker,
John Stewart,	Thomas Finch,
Thomas Burnley,	John Bacon,
Benjamin Smallwood,	Samuel Moore,
William Dix,	Joseph Warren,
John Hudson,	William Sumeral,
William Graham,	Elias Warren,
Isaac Smallwood.	

APPENDIX.

NO. 2.

TROOP BOOKS.

The Books or Records, now in possession of the Troop, are, of *regular Records*, FIVE:—

1. Extending from first Tuesday in September, 1794, to April, 1801. 54 pages.
2. From July 4, 1807, to October 12, 1816. 101 pages.
3. From March 10, 1827, to April 10, 1840. 72 pages.
4. From April 30, 1840, to February 25, 1851. 128 pages.
5. From April 11, 1851, to February 26, 1856—unfinished—the present Records.

Then there are *two smaller Books*, containing the *Constitution, the Rules and Regulations of the Troop*, adopted November 10, 1827, and signatures of members—one intended as the copy of the other. And lastly, an *Account Book of Assessments and Fines*—very modern. Allowing two years for the *first Book* from organization of Troop, in 1792, to September, 1794, when the oldest Book in possession of the Troop begins, there are eighteen years and eight months of the Records that are, we presume, irretrievably lost!

APPENDIX.

NO. 3.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE LIBERTY INDEPENDENT TROOP, *from first Tuesday in September, 1794, to February 22, 1856.*

The List, prepared by a young friend, is necessarily *imperfect*, since eighteen years and eight months of the Records are lost; and in the Records now in existence, for many years and for long intervals of time, no Roll of members appears. Other difficulties, preventing accuracy, are the occasional omission of *Christian and middle names*, the bearing of the same name by different individuals, and the insertion of the same name twice over, sometimes distinguished and sometimes not, designating the same person.

Col. William Maxwell has added some names from memory, a large part of the Records of his captaincy being lost. But one insertion is made of the names of any, who may have been *twice* members of the Troop.

The names are inserted *chronologically*, under the respective years in which they first appear on the Books.

We head the List with the name of the *first Commander*.

1792.

FERDINAND O'NEAL.

[By a *lapsus pennæ*, the name is spelled in the body of the Address *O'Neil*. O'NEAL is the proper orthography.]

1794.

John Baker,
James Cashen,
James A. Cole,
John Croft,
John Dickson,
James Holmes,
John Lambright,
Thomas Lanchester,

Thomas E. Law,
John Maxwell,
Andrew Maybank, Jr.,
Thomas Mell, 2d Serg't.
Josiah Osgood, Jr.,
James M. Stewart,
George H. Schmidt,
William West.

1795.

Joseph Austin,
Robert Beard,
John Bettis, Cornet—1st
Lieutenant;
Samuel Bacon,
William F. Bell, 4th Serg't;
John Caldwell,

SIMON FRASER, *Captain.*
William Limbert,
Thomas Law,
SAMUEL S. LAW, *Cornet,*
1798; Captain, 1803;
Major, 1812;
William Peacock, Jr., Lieut-
enant;

Josiah Stewart,
James Sandiford,
Joseph Stewart,
Francis Shepard,
Joel Walker, 2d Lieuten't;

William Willson,
Andrew Walthour,
James Wilkinson, 1st Serg.;
Moses Way.

1796.

Saunders Andrews,
William Anderson, Cornet;
Richard Fielder,
William Lambright, 3d
Sergeant, 1798 ;

Thomas Nemes,
James Robarts,
Daniel Sullivan,
Edward Stevens,
Joseph Winn.

1797.

David Bettison,
John Bennett,

Isam Crews,
Christian Leitner,

Charles A. Stewart.

1798.

Jonathan B. Bacon,
James Cantey,
Gideon Dowse,
Charles Dix,
William Davis,
William Danford,
Zachariah Gaulden,
JOHN BOHUN GIRARDEAU,
Captain;
Paul Grimball,
Richard Hightower,

JOSEPH JONES, *1st Lieutenant, 1807, Captain, 1813 ;*
Nathaniel Law,
William Lambert,
Charles O. B. Stewart,
John Stewart,
James Smith,
Thomas H. Smith,
Charles Walker,
Jacob Wood.

1799.

Sampson Ball,
David J. Dix,
John Elliott, Cornet, 1812,
1st Lieutenant, 1813 ;

Audley Maxwell,
Wm. Maxwell, (H. B.,)
James White, 2d Lieutenant, 1807.

1800.

Charles C. Ash,
James Cook,
Alexander Forrester,
James Hobkirk,

William Maxwell, (B. F.,)
Edward W. North,
Robert Pritchard,
Paul H. Wilkins.

1801.

John Stevens,
Dupree Maxwell, (Col. M.)

[Lost—1801, 1802, 1803, 1804,
1805, 1806.]

1807.

Edmund Adams,
John Bee, 2d Serg't, 1807 ;
 James C. Bowler,
 Jesse Cooper,
 Dr. Nathan Dryer,
 David G. Holmes,
 Kenneth Irvine,
 Alexander Irvine,

James Lambright, Cornet,
2d Lieutenant, 1810 ;
John Lines, Serg't, 1812 ;
 James E. Morris, *1st Serg't,*
 1808.
 Morgan Mara,
 Jesse McCall,
 Daniel Munroe.

1808.

Samuel Dowse,
 William Ward.

James Dunwody,

1809.

Henry Bacon,
 Jonathan Robinson.

Dr. Imla Keep,

1810.

Edmund Bacon,
 Hepworth Baker,
John Colman, 4th Sergeant,
 1813, *3d Serg't, 1814 ;*
 ——— Howell, (*Trumpeter,*)

James Moore,
 Alexander McIver,
 Joseph W. O'Neal,
 Robert Stacy,
 Daniel Stewart.

1811.

Thomas Oswald,

John Maxwell, (H. B.)

1812.

Samuel W. Allen,
Richard F. Baker, 3d Sergeant, 1813, *2d Sergeant,*
 1814.
James F. Baker, 3d Sergeant, 1816 ;
 John G. Baker,
 Donald Fraser,
 William Fraser,
 Andrew Fraser,
 James Graham,
 Charlton Hines,
 Jesse Hines,
 Samuel Lewis,

William Law,
 Samuel Lines,
 Joseph Norman,
 John Pomeroy,
 John S. Quarterman,
 Charles West,
John Way, 4th Sergeant,
 1814 ;
 WILLIAM MAXWELL, *2d Sergeant,* 1813, *Captain,*
 1815, *again in 1819 and*
 1820 ;
 Daniel Sullivan,
 John Stewart,

Miles Smith.

1813.

Edward Delegal,
Duncan Graham,
Thomas King Gould,
John Harris,
John Hudson,

William I. King,
William McIntosh,
John Maxwell, Jr.,
James Sandiford,
Robert Sallette.

1814.

Joseph Quarterman.

1815.

Thomas Baker,
John Bacon,
William Baker, 4th Sergeant, 1827, 3d Sergeant, 1830 ;
William Cowper,
Simon A. Fraser, 1st Sergeant, 1816 ;

John E. Fraser, Cornet, 1816 ;
John Jackson,
Dr. Robert C. McConnell, 1st Lieutenant, 1815 ;
William Norman,
Thomas Graves Way,
William Way, 4th Sergeant, 1816.

1816.

Dr. John Cooke,
William Cassels,
Enoch Everett,
F. Q. Hughes,
Lewis Hines,
John E. Lane,

Alexander Martin,
Duncan McCranie,
Daniel M. Stewart, 2d Lieutenant ;
James Smylie, Jr.,
James A. Stewart,

Samuel Jones, Jr.

[1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, lost.]

[*Added by Col. Maxwell.*]

WILLIAM W. BAKER, *Captain ;*
Gideon Deane,
W. Wickham, (McIn.)
Thomas Mell, Jr.,

Dr. Raymond Harris,
James Harris, Jr.,
Edward Baker, (McIn.)
William Delegal, (McIn.)
Dr. Richard Footman, 2d Lieutenant.

1827.

Richard Wissham Gould,
Odyssey W. Hart, 1st
Lieutenant, 1832 ;
Adam Tunno Holmes, 3d
Sergeant, 2d *Sergeant*,
 1833 ;
 JOSEPH LAW, *Cornet*, 2d
Lieutenant, 1828, 1st
Lieutenant, 1830, *Cap-
 tain*, 1832 ;
 Peter W. Law,
Geo. C. Linder, 4th *Ser-
 geant*, 1833 ;
 Dr. John S. Law,
 Joseph E. Law,
 Wm. Alexander Maxwell,
 Wm. McWhir Maxwell,
John A. Minn, 1st *Ser-
 geant*, 1833 ;
Joseph E. Maxwell, *Cornet*,
 1832, 1st *Lieutenant*,
 1833 ;
 James McIntosh,
 Benj. C. Maxwell,
 Edward Postell,
 G. Ratcliff,
 Edward Russell,
 Harris Youmans,
William P. Bowen, 1st
Lieutenant,
B. Austin Busty, 2d *Lieu-
 tenant*, 1st *Lieutenant*,
 1828 ;

Matthew Bennett,
 Dr. Edward Bond,
 Thos. W. Bacon, (C
 Island.)
 John B. Bacon, (C
 Island.)
 H. Butler,
 Joseph Baisden,
 William H. Bacon,
Edward Footman, 4th *Ser-
 geant*, 2d *Sergeant*, 1827,
 1st *Sergeant*, 1828, *Cornet*,
 1830 ;
 PETER WINN FLEMING, 3d
Sergeant, 1830, 2d *Lieu-
 tenant*, 1832, *Captain*,
 1833, again in 1850 ;
 J. Madison Fleming,
 William B. Fleming,
Henry M. Stevens, 2d
Lieutenant, 1833 ;
 Samuel Spencer,
Charles H. Starr, 3d *Ser-
 geant*, *Cornet*, 2d *Lieu-
 tenant* ;
 David Stetson,
 William Spencer,
Washington Winn, 2d *Ser-
 geant*, 1st *Sergeant* ;
Jas. C. Wilkins, 3d *Ser-
 geant* ;
 William I. Way,
Moses L. Jones, 3d *Ser-
 geant*, 1st *Serg't*, 1830 ;

1828.

Joseph Austin,
 E. M. Davis,
 Dr. J. H. Hardee,

Jos. Maybank Jones,
 Ferdinand O'Neal Mann,
 H. R. Russell,

J. F. Webb.

1829.

DAVID ANDERSON, *2d Sergeant, 1st Sergeant, 1st Lieutenant, 1837, Captain, 1838, Major, 1840;*
 Samuel Baker,
 Thomas Baker,
 ——— Cassels,

William C. Footman,
 Silas Fulton,
 John Gould,
 Robert Hines,
 R. Pendarvis,
 ——— Shaw,
 Archibald Wilkins.

1830.

James S. McCulloch, 4th, 3d, 2d and 1st Serg't;

Joseph F. McGowan,
 Charles W. Thorpe.

1831.

Joseph Andrews, 4th and 2d Sergeant ;
 Thomas J. Dunham,

Jeremiah Baker,
 David A. Miller,
Thomas W. Quarterman, 3d and 2d Sergeant.

1832.

Joseph W. Robarts,
 John G. Fulton,

J. Sidney Fleming,
 Dr. John M. B. Harden.

1833.

John S. Andrews, 3d Sergeant ;
 William King,
 EDWIN H. BACON, *2d and 1st Lieutenant, Captain, and Major of Squadron;*

William Dunham, Jr.,
Smith S. Hart, 3d Sergeant, Cornet ;
 James Martin,
 Joseph L. Stevens,
 John Stevens.

1834---1835.

J. McDonald,
 Gideon McGowan,

Thomas J. Shepard,
 Edward W. Delegal.

1836.

Strong Ashmore,
 Joseph Ashmore,
Dr. Benj. Baker King, 3d and 1st Sergeant, 2d and 1st Lieutenant ;
 John S. Norman,
 Joseph R. Bacon,
 Eugene Bacon,

John Dunham,
 Thomas B. Delegal,
Edward J. Delegal, 4th Sergeant, 2d Lieutenant, Cornet ;
 J. Fraser,
 Edmund Law,
 William Martin,

John Pray Maxwell,
John Stevens Maxwell,
Samuel Spencer,
Carlos Stevens,

Jesse Ham,
ABIEL WINN, *4th and 2d*
Sergeant, Cornet, 2d and
1st Lieutenant, Captain ;

Francis Williams.

1837.

Benjamin W. Allen,

——— Lane,

Benjamin Law.

1838.

John B. Barnard,
Moses Ham,
James Mell,

CYRUS S. MALLARD, *Cornet,*
1st Lieutenant, Cap-
tain.

1839---1840.

E. Keller,
Jo'n P. Hines, 4th Serg't ;
John Fulton,
Albert Bacon, 1st Sergeant,
Cornet ;

Jacob Thiess,
R. Y. Quarterman, Cornet,
2d Lieutenant, 1st Lieu-
tenant ;
John Ulmer.

1841.

T. J. Bacon,
Joseph A. Anderson, 1st
Sergeant, 2d and 1st
Lieutenant ;
Charles B. Jones, 1st Ser-
geant ;
William S. Norman,
Thomas W. Norman,
Isaac Perry,

D. (or B.) Griffin,
William C. Handley, 4th,
3d, 2d Sergeant ;
W. R. McDonald,
Dr. Josiah P. Stevens,
E. B. Way, 3d and 1st
Sergeant, Cornet, 2d
Lieutenant ;
Joseph C. Wilkins.

1842.

Joseph Way,
G. C. Wentz,
John B. Wells,
William C. Stevens,
E. S. Mell,
William Hughes, Jr.,
Charles H. Heywood,

E. Fennel,
Henry H. Jones, 2d Ser-
geant, Cornet, 2d Lieu-
tenant ;
H. Andrews, 4th Sergeant ;
Lewis Ryals,
J. W. Ryals.

1843.

John McCall.

1844.

G. Wing,
Madison Smith,
James B. Mell, Cornet ;

J. W. E. Fennel,
C. Cooper King,
William J. Russell.

1845.

*W. G. Thompson, 4th, 2d
and 1st Sergeant, Cornet,
2d Lieutenant ;*
*James N. Jones, 3d, 2d,
1st Sergeant ;*
James Jackson,
James Baker, Jr.,

H. H. Bacon,
Wm. C. Coleman,
George Dunham,
Lovick Grant,
Robert Long,
Joseph T. Mell,
*William Fleming Way, 3d,
2d Sergeant.*

1846.

Henry Way,

J. Clark.

T. Sumner Stevens,

1847.

Henry John Stevens,

*B. S. Scriven, 4th, 2d, 1st
Sergeant.*

1848.

John H. Thorpe,
Sumner W. Baker,
William H. Bennett,
T. W. Baker, Cornet ;

G. W. Dunham,
Samuel Spencer, Jr.,
*Wm. Lowndes Walthour,
4th, 3d, 1st Sergeant,
Cornet.*

1849.

Dr. G. Troup Maxwell,
George T. Handley,

Lafayette S. Quarterman.

Octavius Hopkins,
A. Maybank Jones,

1850.

William T. Thorpe,

E. Lawrence Winn.

1851.

A. Munroe McIver,
S. Barrett Law,
*Wm. Augustus Fleming,
4th, 3d Sergeant ;*

John E. Fraser,
Samuel R. J. Thorpe,
A. S. Quarterman.

1852—1853.

Dr. Joseph B. Way,
T. J. McCullough,
W. C. Gould,

James Julian O'Byrne,
E. West Jones,
John Thomas.

1854.

Alexander Quarterman,
James A. Baker,
N. L. Barnard,

William Harris,
J. W. Stacy,
J. J. Maxwell,

W. John Way, 4th Serg't.

1855.

Randall F. Jones,
Dr. Andrew Walthour,
S. Darwin McConnell,

W. H. Butler,
James LeConte,
Dr. Edward Hart.

1856.

Samuel Dean,

Wesley Hughes.

Total number of Members..... 385
Average addition from 1807 to 1817—10 years—year by year,
is about nine.

Allowing the same average for the 18 years and 8 months, for
which we have no Records, we shall have 162 members,
which, added to the total of members from the Records, will
give us, as the number of men connected with the Troop from
1792 to 1856—a period of 64 years..... 547

The Fourteenth District of the county, from which the Troop draws
most of its supplies, has never been very populous, the *entire white*
population not averaging probably much more than 500, the population
being very stationary.

APPENDIX.

NO. 4.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

LIBERTY INDEPENDENT TROOP,

Reported by the Committee of Revision, and adopted by the Company,
November 10, 1827.

The Committee, appointed to revise the Rules and Regulations of this Corps, beg leave to submit the following for its government.

Whereas, Every volunteer corps should be distinguished by some particular appellation :

Resolved, That this Corps, be henceforth (as heretofore) known and called by the name of the "Liberty Independent Troop"—and we, the officers and members of said Troop, with a view to the acquirement of military knowledge, to enable us to serve our State and country to advantage when called to their defence, do agree to the following Rules and Regulations; and we do hereby bind ourselves, as soldiers and as men, to their strict observance, and also to all others which may henceforth be adopted: *Provided*, they do not contravene the laws of this State, or of the United States.

RULE I.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPS.

This Troop shall consist of a Secretary and Treasurer, to be filled by one person, in addition to such officers and privates as are prescribed by the laws of the State.

RULE II.

ELECTIONS.

Vacancies, occurring among the commissioned or non-commissioned officers, shall be filled by ballot of at least two-thirds of the company, convened for that purpose, after proper notice has been given of the election by the commanding officer; a majority of such votes shall govern in all such elections.

RULE III.

PETITIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Any person, desirous of membership, shall apply by written petition or personal application, and be ballotted for immediately: *Provided*, two-thirds of the company are present, and he shall not be admitted unless two-thirds of those present are in his favor. A member who wishes to resign, shall hand in a written resignation to the first sergeant; no member, however, will be allowed to resign, if he is indebted to the corps.

RULE IV.

UNIFORM OF THE COMPANY.

The Uniform of the Troop, shall be as follows: Black leather cap, helmet form, of plate, with star on each side at its termination in front; white hair flowing, plated scales and eagle, the latter in front, and three inches between the tips of the wings, a band of plate one and a half inches wide, around the lower part of the cap. Blue coatee with short rounded skirts, dragoon fashion, single breasted, standing collar four inches wide, having a blind button-hole five inches long on each side, of silver wire, braid or tape, with a button at the termination of each hole; collar, cuffs and lappels to be pointed on the upper part; side and hind skirts bordered round with silver lace, braid or tape; five rows of large size, plated bell buttons in front, a half inch apart, the outside row extending at the top, to a half inch of the seam of the sleeve and not more than three inches from the centre row, at the bottom, the other rows to be equi-distant from the centre and outside rows; one row of eight buttons a half inch apart, on the upper part of the sleeve, commencing from the point of the cuff; black stock or handkerchief, white vest, plain blue pantaloons, from the 1st October to the last of April, and plain white pantaloons for the balance of the year.

HORSE EQUIPMENTS.

Saddles and black leather bridles, breast-plates with plated or white hearts in front, black leather halters, valises and cruppers, blue saddle cloth bound with red, and bordered with white trimmings, holsters with black leather caps, having cartridge boxes to contain four cartridges each.

ARMS.

A pair of good and efficient pistols, dragoon swords with bright scabbards, suspended by a white circular and white cross belt, each not less than one and a half, nor more than two inches wide, to be

worn over the coat; circular belt to be connected in front by a plated clasp, same width of the belt. Commissioned officers will wear wings of silver bullion; non-commissioned officers' wings will be of silver fringe; chevron will be worn by commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and will designate rank as follows: captain four, first lieutenant three, second lieutenant two, cornet one, above the elbow, the angle of the chevron to point upwards; first sergeant four, second sergeant three, third sergeant two, fourth sergeant one below the elbow, the angle to point downwards, and commencing at the upper button of the sleeve; chevron will be of silver lace or braid a half inch wide.—Red net silk sashes will be worn by all commissioned officers over the coat, to be tied with a knot in front of the right hip, so that the end shall fall upon the right thigh; non-commissioned officers will wear similar sashes under the coat, and tied in the same manner. Sword belts of commissioned officers will be worn under the coat.

RULE V.

COMPANY PARADES.

The regular parades of the company shall take place on such days as may be ordered by the Major General of the Division, the commanding officer of the first squadron of cavalry, and on the second *Saturday* in every month from November to May inclusive, at 10 o'clock. A. M., and at such places as two thirds of the company may determine upon. The roll to be called thirty minutes after the hour for assembling. In addition, it shall be understood that the corps parade on the Fourth of July, in commemoration of the Independence of our country. The commanding officer is also authorized to order such extra parades or drills as may appear to him necessary, under the same fines and penalties as are hereinafter pointed out.

RULE VI.

DUTIES OF FIRST SERGEANT.

It shall be the duty of the first sergeant to keep a roll of the company, to note the fines, and as soon as established, to hand them over to the Secretary and Treasurer for collection, keeping an account of the same; to make out company returns, to give orders on the Secretary and Treasurer for all payments of necessary expenses, and to keep an account of the same. He shall also keep a copy of every order received from the commanding officer, in a book kept for that purpose, and furnish the Secretary with the original, that it may be recorded in the company's book. He shall, in conformity to orders

received from the commanding officer, issue the same to non-commissioned officers, whom he shall keep furnished with squad lists, regularly corrected, and generally regulate the police of the corps.

RULE VII.

DUTIES OF SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH SERGEANTS.

It shall be the duty of the second sergeant to keep and call the roll of the company; keep a squad list and summon the members of it, in the same manner as required of the third and fourth sergeants.

Should the first sergeant be absent, the second shall perform all duties required by the preceeding rule; and in case of his absence, the duties then devolve on the officer next below him in grade. It will be the duty of the third and fourth sergeants, to keep rolls and squad lists of the company, and to summon personally, or by written notice, left at their residence, the members of their squad, immediately on the receipt of orders from the first, or acting first sergeant.

RULE VIII.

DUTIES OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

It shall be the duty of this officer, to keep the original record of these rules, with the names subscribed thereto, and upon the admission of any member, shall read these rules to him and require his signature. Record all orders issued by the commanding officer, in his company book, and shall collect all fines due the corps, when furnished with the decision of courts of enquiry. Record all their proceedings, pay such drafts on him out of the company fund, which may be given by the acting first sergeant, and no other. Keep an account current, on which a balance shall be struck quarterly and be exhibited to any member when called for, and do all the recording required for the corps. This officer shall receive as a compensation for his services, ten per cent on the amount of receipts, to be paid from the funds of the company.

RULE IX.

COURTS OF ENQUIRY.

A Court of Enquiry shall consist of one commissioned, one non-commissioned officer and three privates, who shall convene every parade day, for the trial of defaulters from the preceding parade; at which court defaulters will be summoned by the sergeant to whose squad said defaulters may be attached, to attend and give their excuses. The court will judge of the excuses, admit them, refer to the next court,

or fine the defaulter. All excuses to be made upon honor. Should any member fail to attend, when summoned to appear before a court, he will be considered acknowledging the default: *Provided*, he were not absent from the county, or sick at the sitting of the court. Should it be out of the power of such defaulter to make his excuse in due season, a letter to that effect, addressed to the president of the court, or an appeal to him at the next parade, will authorize him to notify the court then sitting, of the excuse for default, who will take the matter into consideration, and its decision will be final. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers shall alternate in the duties of the court, and the privates be taken in rotation from the head of the company roll, till the whole have served.

RULE X.

COURTS MARTIAL.

Any non-commissioned officer or private, guilty of unsoldierlike conduct when in the ranks, or when under the orders of the commanding officer shall refuse to obey the same, shall be tried by a court martial, to be sworn by the commanding officer, on the honor of gentlemen and soldiers, to act impartially and justly in the case. This court shall be composed of one commissioned officer, two non-commissioned, and five privates, to be drawn from the subaltern, the non-commissioned officers and privates; the time and place of its session to be appointed by the president. The sentence of the court—for fine, censure, removal from office, or expulsion—shall be conclusive. And should any commissioned officer transgress or neglect his duty so as to lessen the respectability of the corps, he shall be amenable to the company convened for the purpose. The votes of two-thirds of the company shall be decisive with respect to his conduct; and if convicted, shall be bound in honor to resign his commission.

RULE XI.

FINES FOR BREACH OF THE FOREGOING RULES.

The first and second sergeants, the secretary and treasurer, on failing to perform any of the duties prescribed to them in these Rules, shall be subject to a fine of not less than five, nor more than ten dollars for each neglect, to be awarded by a fine court, whose members will be named by the commanding officer, within thirty days of the discovery of the neglect, and before whom they shall appear. This court shall have the same powers, and the officers arraigned shall be liable to the same responsibilities, and be entitled to the same privileges, as

are detailed in Rule IX. The third and fourth sergeants, when the duties of the first and second have devolved on either of them, on failing to perform such duties, or failing in their own duties, shall also be subject to the same fine as above recited; and the proceedings shall be the same as directed in the preceding article. A private, being absent at roll call, on parade or drill, shall be fined twenty-five cents, and one cent per minute afterwards, till it amounts to one dollar—for total absence from regular or ordered parades, not exceeding three dollars. From drill, one dollar—from courts of inquiry, to which he may be summoned as a member, three dollars—from courts martial, ten dollars—for every item of uniform, equipments or accoutrements, (pistols and swords excepted) which he may be deficient in on parade or drill, except when so ordered, twenty-five cents—for deficiency of pistols, one dollar—for deficiency of sword, one dollar—for appearing with dirty swords or pistols, fifty cents each—with dirty vests or belts, twenty-five cents—long beard, twenty-five cents—for wearing uniform, cap, or coat, or using saddle cloth, except on parade days, going to, or returning from parade, or on other military occasions, one dollar for each time they are worn. And it is hereby made the duty of each individual of the corps, to lodge information of any or all such violations of these rules, before the next court of inquiry. Non-commissioned officers shall in all cases pay one-half more than the fines of the privates, and the commissioned double the fines of the non-commissioned officers. All fines incurred under these rules, shall be recovered by a warrant of distress, and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, under the hand of the commanding officers, and directed to any sergeant of the company.

RULE XII.

EXPULSION.

Any member, who shall absent himself from three successive parades, without notifying the commanding officer, shall be summoned to attend the next court of inquiry, and in case of neglect so to do, shall be expelled the company, never again to be admitted, unless voted in by three-fourths of the whole company.

RULE XIII.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Each member, on being admitted and signing these rules, shall pay into the hand of the secretary and treasurer, one dollar, and every offi-

cer, non-commissioned officer and private, shall, on the first parade after the 1st January, annually pay to the same officer one dollar, for the purpose of defraying such expenses as the fines resulting from these rules may be inadequate to.

RULE XIV.

FUNERAL HONORS.

On the death of any officer or member of the corps, the company shall do all military honor to the deceased, by attending the funeral with swords mourned, and for two successive parades will wear crape on the left arm and on the hilt of the sword, as a token of regret for the loss of a brother soldier.

RULE XV.

AMENDMENTS AND REPEALS.

A majority of two-thirds of the company, at any parade or meeting, is competent to make any additional rules that may be found necessary, but a majority of two-thirds of the whole company, is necessary to annul any of the preceding Rules and Regulations.

1864

Received of the Treasurer of the State of New York the sum of \$1000.00 for the year 1864.

Witness my hand and seal this 1st day of January 1864.

John A. Dix

Attest: I have examined the above and find it correct.

John A. Dix